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SUMMARY OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

Prepared in Terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States

76

CERTAIN CERAMIC ARTICLES

ORIGINAL

TSUS Items 531.01-532.14, 532.31-532.61, and 534.11-536.15

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PREFACE

The United States International Trade Commission maintains a Summary of Trade and Tariff Information series of informational reports on the thousands of products imported into and exported from the United States. The summaries contain information on product uses, U.S. producers, and customs treatment, and include analyses of the basic factors affecting trends in consumption, production, and trade as well as those bearing on the competitiveness of U.S. industries in domestic and foreign markets.

This supplement is designed to maintain the usefulness of the original summary prepared for this commodity area by providing current consumption and trade statistics and information on significant developments since the initial summary's release. The current statistical table and tariff schedule extracts contained in the looseleaf supplement can easily be substituted for the corresponding pages in the original summary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO SUMMARY OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION ON CERTAIN CERAMIC ARTICLES, TSUS ITEMS 531.01-532.14, 532.31-532.61, AND 534.11-536.15 (PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER 1982)

Overview

Articles covered in this supplement are refractory and heat-insulating articles, ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles, miscellaneous ceramic construction articles, ceramic art and ornamental articles, ceramic electrical ware, ceramic sanitary ware, and miscellaneous ceramic articles. Apparent U.S. consumption of these products increased by $778 million (21 percent) during 1981-84 to $4.4 billion in 1984. The U.S. balance of trade in these products turned increasingly negative during the period, increasing from $42.3 million in 1981 to $293 million in 1984.

The growth in U.S. consumption during 1981-84 was largely due to increased demand for ceramic articles principally used in the residential construction market. Consumption of all these products consisted primarily of U.S. producers' shipments. Combined producers' shipments of ceramic brick and structural clay tiles, miscellaneous ceramic construction articles, ceramic electrical ware, and ceramic sanitary ware, which are all influenced by trends in U.S. residential construction activity, increased from $1.7 billion in 1981 to $2.3 billion in 1984.

Imports increased from $497.6 million in 1981 to $706.9 million in 1984. Imports of art and ornamental articles represented the bulk of imports during this period, exceeding $300 million each year. Imports of art and ornamental articles, electrical ware, and refractory and heat-insulating articles were largely responsible for the import growth during 1981-84; these imports increased by $73 million, $59 million, and $48 million, respectively. Japan and Taiwan were the principal sources of imports of certain ceramic articles during the period. Imports of certain ceramic articles doubled under the GSP duty-free provision during 1981-84, from about $70 million in 1981 to $149 million in 1984.

Exports of these products declined from $455.4 million in 1981 to $413.9 million in 1984. This decline was largely due to decreased foreign demand for refractory and heat-insulating articles, which decreased from $271.9 million in 1981 to $199.7 million in 1984. Canada and Mexico were the principal U.S. export markets during the period.

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Refractory and Heat-Insulating Articles

U.S. industry

The U.S. refractories industry consisted of approximately 105 companies operating 283 plants during 1981-84, up from 98 companies and 276 plants during 1977-81. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Missouri continued to be the most significant producing states during 1981-84, accounting for an estimated 53 percent of U.S. producers' shipments. Total industry employment in 1984 was estimated at 15,000, down 23 percent from 19,500 in 1981.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of refractory and heat-insulating articles (items 531.01-531.39) are shown in an excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1985) (TSUSA) reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which were effective January 1, 1980. All items are covered by the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA).

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Apparent consumption of refractory and heat-insulating articles decreased from $1.6 billion in 1981 to $1.2 billion in 1982 and 1983 before rising to $1.6 billion in 1984 (table 1). The increase in 1984 was primarily the result of increased demand by the iron and steel industry. The United States continued as the major world producer. Domestic products accounted for over 92 percent of apparent consumption each year during 1981-84.

Producers' shipments followed the same trend as apparent consumption and totaled $1.7 billion in 1984.

U.S. trade

U.S. imports of refractory and heat-insulating articles declined from $70 million in 1981 to $61 million in 1982 before rising to $118 million in 1984. Much of the rise in imports can be attributed to a significant increase in imports from Japan. Canada, West Germany, and Japan were the principal sources of imports during 1981-84, and combined shipments from these countries totaled $69 million in 1984, accounting for 58 percent of total imports (table 2). Imports from Canada and West Germany consisted largely of refractory and heat-insulating brick. Imports from Japan consisted of bricks and other shaped refractories.

Imports of refracto y and heat-insulating articles under the duty-free provisions of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) accounted for less than 6 percent of total imports each year during this period. The principal source of these GSP imports was Mexico.

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CBERA imports totaled less than 1 percent of total imports in 1984. All CBERA imports came from Panama and El Salvador.

U.S. exports of refractory and heat-insulating materials decreased each year during 1981-83, falling from approximately $272 million in 1981 to $176 million in 1983. U.S. exports rose to $200 million in 1984. The increase reflects a recovery in world iron and steel and other metal industries. U.S. exports as a share of U.S. shipments declined during 1981-84, from 15.2 percent in 1981 to 12.1 percent in 1984. Canada and Mexico were the major markets during 1981-84, accounting for about 48 percent of U.S. exports during the period (table 3). The U.S. trade surplus in refractory and heat-insulating articles narrowed during 1981-84, from $201.8 million in 1981 to $81.7 million in 1984, due to declining exports and rising imports.

The articles included in this product group range from mass-produced fire brick to large refractory structures designed and made under very stringent specifications and standards. Transportation costs are a significant factor in the marketing of the lower value mass-produced refractory and heat-insulating articles. For the more complex refractory articles, transportation costs have no significant influence on marketing practices. Estimated transportation costs associated with U.S. imports of the products covered averaged less than 5 percent of the customs value during 1981-84.

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Table 1 1/.—Refractory and heat-insulating articles: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980–84

Year	Producers' shipments	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	1,661,797	259,253	61,165	1,463,709	4.2
1981	2/ 1,789,874	271,948	70,196	2/ 1,588,122	2/ 4.4
1982	1,303,467	195,162	60,704	1,169,009	5.2
1983	1,320,657	175,743	67,490	1,212,404	5.6
1984	3/ 1,651,700	199,722	117,983	1,569,961	7.5

1/ See table 2 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.
3/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 2 1/.--Refractory and heat-insulating articles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Japan	6,786	11,303	7,885	9,400	25,640
Fr Germ	13,007	10,532	8,909	11,269	21,653
Canada	13,044	13,898	13,620	15,770	21,516
U King	5,360	6,268	5,570	5,516	7,927
Greece	2,019	2,361	1,360	2,802	7,346
France	3,816	3,750	3,470	2,514	6,615
Mexico	2,510	2,387	2,110	2,983	4,860
Austria	1,078	2,233	2,118	1,749	4,401
All other	13,546	17,464	15,662	15,487	18,026
Total	61,165	70,196	60,704	67,490	117,983

1/ See table 3 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3 1/ .--Refractory and heat-insulating articles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	103,114	95,049	69,780	70,755	87,586
Mexico	31,608	30,904	12,707	10,894	16,741
Venez	13,449	20,178	10,842	5,686	11,738
Japan	5,116	7,976	7,062	5,781	8,299
Kor Rep	2,954	2,889	6,475	1,891	5,187
Argent	4,276	6,991	6,913	7,191	4,816
Austral	5,242	4,765	2,450	3,038	4,490
Belgium	4,694	7,375	3,181	2,854	3,680
All other	88,800	95,821	75,753	67,653	57,185
Total	259,253	271,948	195,162	175,743	199,722

1/ See table 4 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Ceramic Bricks and Structural Clay Tiles

U.S. industry

Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles were produced by 195 companies at 294 plants during 1981–84, down from 253 firms and 352 plants during 1977–81. The major producing States during 1981–84 were Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Alabama, which accounted for an estimated 40 percent of U.S. producers' shipments. Total industry employment declined from 17,000 employees in 1981 to 12,500 persons in 1982 before rebounding to an estimated 17,100 persons in 1984.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles (items 532.11, 532.14, and 532.6110) are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which were effective January 1, 1980. All products included in this commodity group are eligible for duty-free treatment under the CBERA.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Apparent consumption of ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles increased during the 1981–84 period from $607.0 million in 1981 to $850.6 million in 1984, reflecting a reversal in the downward trend of 1979–81 (table 4). The increase was attributed to the growth in residential and nonresidential building construction.

Producers' shipments also rose, increasing from $599.7 million in 1981 to $842.6 million in 1984. Bricks represented the majority of producers' shipments during 1981–84, accounting for 99 percent ($835.7 million) of the 1984 total. The share of annual consumption represented by U.S. producers' shipments remained stable at 98 percent during 1981–84.

U.S. trade

U.S. imports of ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles declined from $14.1 million in 1981 to $12.5 million in 1982, but rebounded in 1983 and 1984. Such imports totaled $14.5 million in 1984, 3 percent above the level of imports in 1981. Unglazed bricks represented the bulk of imports during 1981–84 and accounted for 96 percent ($13.9 million) of total imports of ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles in 1984. Mexico, traditionally the major source of U.S. imports of bricks and structural clay tiles, accounted for 86 percent of such imports during 1981–84 (table 5). Canada, the other principal foreign source, supplied 12 percent of such imports during the period.

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GSP imports of ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles were insignificant during 1981–84 and totaled $52,000 in 1984. The value of GSP imports was relatively small compared with total imports because the major imported product, uncoated brick, normally enters duty-free anyway.

CBERA imports, all from Panama, totaled $4,000 in 1984.

Exports of ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles, which represented less than 1 percent of domestic shipments during 1981–84, declined from $6.8 million in 1981 to $6.5 million in 1984. The trade deficit for these items expanded during this period from $7.3 million in 1981 to $8.0 million in 1984, due to the decline in exports and increase in imports. Canada accounted for 67 percent of U.S. exports during 1981–84 (table 6).

Transportation costs of low-valued, high-weight items, such as ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles, tend to limit international trade in such items. With the exception of goods from neighboring Mexico and Canada, import charges other than duty (e.g., freight and insurance) incurred in transporting ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles to the United States represent an estimated 44 percent of the import value of such merchandise.

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Table 4 1/.—Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980–84

Year	Producers' shipments	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	2/ 660,300	5,795	15,306	2/ 669,811	2/ 2.3
1981	2/ 599,700	6,802	14,121	2/ 607,019	2/ 2.3
1982	565,400	4,899	12,459	572,960	2.2
1983	788,200	5,464	13,901	796,637	1.7
1984	842,600	6,497	14,483	850,586	1.7

1/ See table 6 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 5 1/.--Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mexico	12,121	12,154	11,033	11,953	11,979
Canada	2,650	1,691	1,236	1,758	1,774
Spain	-	1	15	36	288
Kor Rep	-	-	-	-	154
Italy	9	18	28	31	98
Colomb	-	-	-	16	77
Portugl	-	-	-	-	33
Fr Germ	23	18	63	39	21
All other	504	239	83	70	60
Total	15,306	14,121	12,459	13,901	14,483

1/ See table 7 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 6 1/.--Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	4,025	5,592	2,419	3,639	4,135
S Arab	166	253	417	1,004	1,440
Austral	41	108	27	10	117
Japan	29	30	19	44	94
Trinid	11	10	17	88	93
Panama	3	1	-	-	90
Cayman	8	52	30	27	88
Kor Rep	-	-	42	9	70
All other	1,512	757	1,927	643	372
Total	5,795	6,802	4,899	5,464	6,497

1/ See table 8 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Miscellaneous Ceramic Construction Articles

U.S. industry

Miscellaneous ceramic construction articles were produced by an estimated 67 companies at 78 establishments during 1981-84, compared with 94 companies and 113 establishments during 1977-81. California and Ohio improved their position as the principal producing States during 1982-84, increasing their combined share of U.S. producers' shipments from an estimated 44 percent during 1977-81 to an estimated 55 percent during 1982-84. Total industry employment declined from 3,200 employees in 1981 to 2,300 persons in 1982 before recovering to an estimated 2,800 in 1984.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of miscellaneous ceramic construction articles (items 532.31, 532.41, 532.6130, and 532.6180) are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which was effective January 1, 1980. All products included in this commodity group are eligible for duty-free treatment under the CBERA.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

U.S. consumption of miscellaneous ceramic construction articles followed the downward trend of U.S. residential construction activity during 1981-82, a trend that began in 1979. During 1982-84, U.S. residential construction activity improved, and U.S. consumption of miscellaneous ceramic construction articles increased to an estimated $150.9 million, representing an increase of 22 percent compared with consumption of $123.2 million in 1981 (table 7). Vitrified clay sewer pipe and fittings (virtually all of which are domestically produced) made up the bulk of U.S. consumption during this period, and accounted for an estimated 53 percent of consumption in 1984.

U.S. producers' shipments followed a pattern similar to that of consumption. Such shipments totaled an estimated $147.8 million in 1984, 12 percent above the level of shipments in 1981. Vitrified clay sewer pipe and fittings made up the bulk of producers' shipments during 1981-84, and accounted for an estimated 53 percent of shipments in 1984. The share of annual consumption represented by U.S. producers' shipments remained stable at 97 percent during 1981-83, but decreased to 94 percent in 1984, largely because of the growth in imports of roofing tiles in that year.

U.S. trade

Imports of miscellaneous ceramic construction articles more than doubled during 1981-84. In 1984, such imports totaled $8.9 million. Roofing tiles made up 75 percent ($6.7 million) of the 1984 import total, with increased importation of roofing tiles from neighboring Mexico (up roughly $2.9 million) accounting for most of the import growth during 1981-84. Mexico and West

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Germany were the principal sources of imports during 1981–84. Combined shipments from these two countries totaled $5.1 million, or 57 percent of total imports, in 1984 (table 8).

In 1984, about $1.3 million, or 15 percent, of total imports were entered duty free under the GSP provisions, compared with $417,000, or 11 percent, of total imports in 1981. Roofing tiles represented about $1.1 million of GSP imports in 1984, with imports of roofing tiles from the Dominican Republic, Portugal, Taiwan, and Venezuela totaling $898,000.

CBERA imports totaled about $71,000 in 1984, with the Dominican Republic providing imports valued at almost $46,000.

Exports declined by 51 percent during 1981–84, from about $12.0 million in 1981 to $5.8 million in 1984. This decline, coupled with a 144-percent increase in imports, transformed a trade surplus of $8.3 million in miscellaneous ceramic construction articles in 1981 into a trade deficit of $3.1 million in 1984. The overall decrease during 1981–84 is believed to reflect in part the weakness in world demand for ceramic construction products as well as the strength of the U.S. dollar. The share of total U.S. producers' shipments represented by exports declined from 9 percent in 1981 to 4 percent in 1984. Panama and Saudi Arabia were the principal export markets during 1981–84, accounting for a combined total of $2.5 million (43 percent) of the 1984 export total (table 9).

Shipping costs tend to restrict international trade in miscellaneous ceramic construction articles because they are relatively heavy, fragile, low-priced items. With the exception of goods imported from neighboring Mexico and Canada, import charges other than duty (e.g., freight and insurance) incurred in transporting miscellaneous ceramic construction products to the United States represent an estimated 42 percent of the import value of such merchandise.

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Table 7 1/.—Miscellaneous ceramic construction articles: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980–84

Year	Producers' shipments	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	162,500	7,311	4,483	159,672	3
1981	2/ 131,500	11,972	3,669	2/ 123,197	3
1982	124,800	6,321	4,205	122,684	3
1983	3/ 155,300	6,949	5,091	3/ 153,442	3/ 3
1984	3/ 147,800	5,840	8,946	3/ 150,906	3/ 6

1/ See table 9 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.
3/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 8 1/.--Miscellaneous ceramic construction articles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mexico	1,126	1,036	1,654	2,154	3,952
Fr Germ	1,858	1,214	1,241	864	1,171
Japan	409	380	284	480	826
Canada	389	273	326	421	632
Spain	113	198	184	517	419
Venez	-	-	-	10	329
Portugl	1/	3	113	68	271
Dom Rep	85	91	99	174	199
All other	503	453	305	404	1,148
Total	4,483	3,669	4,205	5,091	8,946

1/ See table 11 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 9 1/.--Miscellaneous ceramic construction articles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Panama	1,710	2,669	1,409	1,084	1,520
S Arab	1,479	3,344	813	3,267	970
Canada	466	604	800	474	407
Bahamas	611	172	36	122	305
Cayman	160	120	115	134	226
Iraq	-	1,100	601	1	215
Austral	26	25	12	55	212
Rep Saf	1	8	258	149	206
All other	2,858	3,929	2,277	1,663	1,778
Total	7,311	11,972	6,321	6,949	5,840

1/ See table 12 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Ceramic Art and Ornamental Articles

U.S. industry

The domestic manufacturers of ceramic art and ornamental articles form a loosely knit, labor-intensive "cottage" industry of more than 400 firms, most employing fewer than 20 workers; many employ only a few persons. Approximately 90 companies producing these articles have shipments of $100,000 or more. Manufacturers are located throughout the country, with the highest concentrations in California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of ceramic art and ornamental articles (TSUS items 534.11-534.97) are shown in excerpts from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which were effective January 1, 1980.

Statues, statuettes, and hand-made flowers, all the foregoing of ceramic ware, provided for in item 534.11, part 2C, schedule 5, are subject to temporary duty modifications under item 947.29 in the Appendix to the TSUS, which were proclaimed pursuant to trade-agreements legislation. 1/ The temporary column 1 (most-favored-nation) rates of duty, effective on or after January 1 of each year, are--

	Percent ad valorem
1984	2.4
1985	2.3
1986	2.5
1987	2.6

The column 2 rate of duty remains unchanged. After 1987, the column 1 duty rate will be 3.1 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Estimated U.S. consumption of ceramic art and ornamental articles totaled $557.6 million in 1982 (table 10). U.S. imports accounted for an estimated 55 percent of U.S. consumption in that year. U.S. producers' shipments of these articles were estimated at $263.0 million in 1982.

U.S. trade

U.S. imports of ceramic art and ornamental articles fluctuated during 1981-84, falling from $334.8 million in 1981 to $305.5 million in 1982 before

1/ Presidential Proclamation 5140 of Dec. 19, 1983 (48 F.R. 56553).

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rising to $408.1 million in 1984 (table 11). Taiwan was the principal import source during the period, accounting for 37 percent of U.S. imports in 1984. Japan and West Germany were secondary suppliers.

All TSUS items included in this product grouping are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. Total GSP imports for 1984 amounted to $108.8 million, approximately 27 percent of total U.S. imports of these articles. Imports of ceramic art and ornamental articles under TSUS item 807.00 (imported articles assembled abroad with components manufactured in the United States)) were negligible during 1981-84.

U.S. exports of ceramic art and ornamental articles rose from $10.6 million in 1981 to $10.9 million in 1982 before declining to $7.7 million in 1983 (table 12). In 1984, U.S. exports rose nearly 30 percent to approximately $10.0 million. Canada was the principal U.S. export market, accounting for 19 percent of U.S. exports in 1984, with Malaysia and the United Kingdom secondary markets. The United States experienced an overall increase in the trade deficit in these products during the period, falling from $324.2 million in 1981 to $294.6 million in 1982 before increasing to $398.1 million in 1984.

Transportation costs for ceramic art and ornamental articles accounted for an estimated 8 to 9 percent of the customs value of these products during 1981-84, and generally were not a significant factor in the trade of these articles.

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Table 10 1/.—Ceramic art and ornamental articles: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

Year	Producers' shipments	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	2/	9,980	318,092	2/	2/
1981	2/	10,612	334,843	2/	2/
1982	3/ 263,000	10,873	305,506	3/ 557,633	3/ 55
1983	2/	7,684	326,268	2/	2/
1984	2/	9,959	408,054	2/	2/

1/ See table 14 of the original summary.
2/ Not available.
3/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as indicated.

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Table 11 1/--Ceramic art and ornamental articles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
China t-----	84,183	92,807	90,466	110,488	149,802
Japan-------	85,987	105,668	84,855	86,570	106,147
Fr Germ-----	46,609	35,139	31,808	30,741	29,385
Italy-------	18,597	15,705	14,377	15,997	21,742
U King------	23,939	22,096	17,169	16,702	19,235
Kor Rep-----	5,499	7,556	11,382	12,278	16,725
Spain-------	11,979	16,323	15,420	11,735	14,913
Mexico------	7,951	8,017	7,871	7,628	7,658
All other---	33,348	31,533	32,158	34,129	42,447
Total---	318,092	334,843	305,506	326,268	408,054

1/ See table 15 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 12 1/.--Ceramic art and ornamental articles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	1,576	2,307	2,682	1,908	1,855
Malaysa	17	43	11	304	1,438
U King	1,420	1,370	2,068	1,413	1,162
Mexico	1,887	1,787	831	51	996
N Antil	11	43	30	34	977
Austral	546	762	761	454	561
Nethlds	410	367	525	669	452
Fr Germ	1,419	867	775	426	418
All other	2,694	3,065	3,189	2,425	2,101
Total	9,980	10,612	10,873	7,684	9,959

1/ See table 16 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Ceramic Electrical Ware

U.S. industry

Ceramic electrical ware was produced by 79 companies at 90 establishments during 1981–84, compared with 77 companies and 86 establishments during 1977–81. Production facilities were concentrated in California and New Jersey. Total industry employment decreased during 1981–82, continuing a downturn that began in 1980. Employment increased in the following 2 years to an estimated 12,600 persons in 1984, 2 percent higher than the 10,400 persons employed by this industry in 1981.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of ceramic electrical ware (TSUS items 535.11–535.14) are shown in excerpts from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which were effective January 1, 1980. All products included in this commodity group are eligible for duty-free treatment under the CBERA.

A separate provision for ceramic insulators used in the production of spark plugs for natural gas-fueled, stationary, internal combustion engines became effective on February 11, 1983.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

U.S. consumption of ceramic electrical ware decreased from $488.8 million in 1981 to $467.4 million in 1982, or by 4 percent. Consumption increased during 1982–84 to an estimated $701.3 million in 1984, 43 percent higher than consumption in 1981 (table 13). Improvement in the residential construction market is believed to have significantly contributed to the growth in consumption during 1982–84. Porcelain insulators for electrical distribution systems accounted for the most significant share of consumption during this period, accounting for an estimated 28 percent ($194.4 million) of consumption in 1984.

U.S. producers' shipments followed a similar pattern. In 1984, producers' shipments totaled an estimated $723.4 million, representing an increase of 36 percent over the amount of shipments in 1981. Porcelain insulators for electrical distribution systems, which were the most significant product category during this period, constituted an estimated 32 percent ($227.9 million) of the 1984 total.

U.S. trade

Imports of ceramic electrical ware increased annually during 1981–84, continuing the upward trend that they had exhibited during 1977–81. Such imports totaled $106.7 million in 1984, representing an increase of 122

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percent compared with imports of $48.1 million in 1981. Ferrites, primarily from Japan and Mexico, made up 68 percent ($72.9 million) of imports in 1984 and were responsible for most of the import growth during 1981–84, increasing by $45.5 million. Japan remained the principal source of imports during this period, supplying 52 percent ($55.2 million) of the import total in 1984 (table 14).

The value of imports entered duty free under the GSP provisions increased from $441,000 in 1981 to $21.1 million in 1984 (representing 20 percent of total imports in that year). Mexico was the principal source of GSP imports in 1984, supplying $18.3 million. Virtually all of the imports from Mexico in that year were ferrites.

Imports of ceramic electrical ware under item 807.00, articles that have been assembled abroad from parts wholly or in part manufactured in the United States, were insignificant during 1981–84. Such imports totaled about $353,000 in 1984 and primarily were supplied by Canada.

There were no CBERA imports in 1984.

Exports decreased slightly from 1981 to 1982 before increasing to $128.8 million in 1984, 40 percent above the level in 1981. The trade surplus of $44.2 million in ceramic electrical ware in 1981 changed into a trade deficit of $22.1 million in 1984, due to a growth rate for imports that significantly exceeded that of exports. Porcelain insulators continued to constitute the principal export products during 1981–83, but piezoelectric elements (used in electronic products) became the leading exports in 1984. Piezoelectric elements represented 39 percent ($49.9 million) of total exports in 1984, compared with 30 percent ($38.1 million) for porcelain insulators. The share of total U.S. producers' shipments represented by exports increased from 17 percent in 1981 to 18 percent in 1982 and remained at that level in 1983 and 1984. Mexico, Canada, and Haiti were the principal export markets during 1981–84. These three countries accounted for 57 percent ($73.3 million) of total exports in 1984 (table 15).

Shipping costs are not a significant factor for these articles. With the exception of goods imported from neighboring Mexico and Canada, import charges other than duty (e.g., freight and insurance) incurred in importing ceramic electrical ware into the United States represent an estimated 5 percent of the customs value of such merchandise.

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Table 13 1/.—Ceramic electrical ware: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980–84

Year	Producers' shipments	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	561,300	79,563	51,376	533,113	10
1981	2/ 533,000	92,326	48,106	2/ 488,780	2/ 10
1982	505,800	90,875	52,452	467,377	11
1983	3/ 632,800	116,485	80,632	3/ 596,947	3/ 14
1984	3/ 723,400	128,842	106,714	3/ 701,272	3/ 15

1/ See table 17 of the original summary.
2/ Revised
3/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 14 1/.--Ceramic electrical ware: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Japan	34,110	32,236	35,179	46,345	55,203
Mexico	3,210	3,203	2,910	16,147	24,275
Fr Germ	4,912	3,868	5,000	4,405	6,128
France	2,398	995	1,839	2,903	4,563
Canada	2,522	3,354	3,534	3,834	4,116
U King	1,347	875	513	780	2,776
Kor Rep	61	110	86	1,483	2,158
Nethlds	916	1,040	910	994	2,011
All other	1,899	2,426	2,480	3,740	5,485
Total	51,376	48,106	52,452	80,632	106,714

1/ See table 19 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 15 1/.--Ceramic electrical ware: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mexico	11,658	11,251	10,030	14,016	37,023
Canada	12,376	19,048	19,961	19,601	22,627
Haiti	82	5,962	11,927	17,000	13,689
Malaysa	5,534	1,796	3,857	9,316	7,739
Hg Kong	1,687	1,345	1,522	5,269	4,785
Kor Rep	664	1,246	1,570	4,981	4,585
Phil R	883	7,381	2,644	3,703	4,320
Japan	1,306	1,427	1,874	2,942	3,795
All other	45,403	42,870	37,488	39,657	30,280
Total	79,563	92,326	90,875	116,485	128,842

1/ See table 20 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Ceramic Sanitary Ware

U.S. industry

Ceramic sanitary ware was produced by an estimated 41 companies at 56 establishments during 1981-84, compared with 54 companies and 70 establishments during 1977-81. Production facilities were concentrated in Ohio, Texas, and California during 1981-84. Total industry employment declined during 1981-82. Employment increased, however, during 1982-84 and was estimated at 10,900 persons in 1984, 17 percent above the total of 9,300 employees in 1981.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of ceramic sanitary ware (TSUS item 535.31) are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which were effective January 1, 1980. All products included in this commodity group are eligible for duty-free treatment under the CBERA.

Imports of ceramic sanitary ware from Mexico represented more than 50 percent of imports in 1981 and were excluded from GSP eligibility effective March 31, 1982.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

U.S. consumption of ceramic sanitary ware followed the downward trend of U.S. residential construction activity during 1981-82. During 1982-84, the U.S. residential market improved, and U.S. consumption of sanitary ware rose to $609.9 million in 1984, representing an increase of 31 percent compared with consumption of $464.1 million in 1981 (table 16). Plumbing fixtures accounted for the bulk (an estimated 99 percent) of consumption during 1981-84.

U.S. producers' shipments followed a similar pattern. Such shipments totaled $603.0 million in 1984, representing an increase of 25 percent compared with shipments of $481.4 million in 1981. Plumbing fixtures represented the majority of producers' shipments during 1981-84, accounting for an estimated 97 percent of shipments. The share of annual consumption represented by producers' shipments remained stable at 97 percent during 1981-83, but decreased to 96 percent in 1984.

U.S. trade

Imports of ceramic sanitary ware declined from $14.4 million in 1981 to $10.9 million in 1982, and then more than doubled during 1982-84. Such imports totaled $25.8 million in 1984, representing an increase of 79 percent compared with the value of such imports in 1981. Imports consisted chiefly of plumbing fixtures during 1981-84, accounting for 84 percent ($21.7 million) of total imports in 1984. Mexico remained the principal source of imports during

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this period and supplied one-half ($12.8 million) of total imports in 1984 (table 17). Italy, which had been the second leading supplier during 1981-83, was reduced to the fourth leading supplier in 1984 because of increased GSP imports from Venezuela and Brazil.

About $8.8 million (34 percent) of total imports in 1984 were entered duty free under the GSP provisions, compared with $7.6 million (53 percent) of total imports in 1981. Mexico's loss of GSP eligibility for these products tended to limit the growth of GSP imports, since Mexico supplied $5.1 million of GSP imports in 1981. Plumbing fixtures accounted for $7.1 million (81 percent) of GSP imports in 1984. Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, and Portugal were the principal sources of these imports in 1984. Imports from these four countries totaled $6.7 million in that year, with each country supplying over $500,000.

Imports of ceramic sanitary ware under item 807.00, articles that have been assembled abroad from parts wholly or in part manufactured in the United States, increased from $3.0 million in 1981 to $11.0 million in 1984. Imports from Mexico accounted for the growth during 1981-84 and represented virtually all of such imports in 1984.

There were no CBERA imports in 1984.

U.S. exports declined by 41 percent during 1981-84, from $31.7 million in 1981 to $18.8 million in 1984. The trade surplus of $17.3 million for these items in 1981 changed into a trade deficit of $7.0 million in 1984, due to the decline in exports and increase in imports. This decline is attributed to reduced world demand for ceramic sanitary ware, as well as the increased strength of the U.S. dollar. With the decline in exports during 1981-84, the share of producers' shipments represented by exports decreased from 7 percent in 1981 to 3 percent in 1984. Plumbing fixtures accounted for the bulk of exports during 1981-84, representing 65 percent ($12.3 million) of the 1984 total. Saudi Arabia and Canada remained the most significant export markets during 1981-84, accounting for a combined total of $5.3 million (28 percent) of exports in 1984 (table 18).

Shipping costs tend to restrict international trade in ceramic sanitary ware, since such products are relatively heavy and fragile. With the exception of goods from neighboring Mexico and Canada, import charges other than duty (e.g., freight and insurance) incurred in importing ceramic sanitary ware into the United States represent an estimated 16 percent of the customs value of such merchandise.

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Table 16 1/.—Ceramic sanitary ware: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980–84

Year	Producers' shipments	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	466,000	26,809	12,536	451,727	3
1981	2/ 481,400	31,662	14,398	2/ 464,136	3
1982	419,800	27,131	10,929	403,598	3
1983	533,410	23,903	15,418	524,925	3
1984	602,970	18,799	25,765	609,936	4

1/ See table 21 of the original summary.
2/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 17 1/.--Ceramic sanitary ware: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mexico	6,058	7,440	6,265	8,550	12,778
Venez	-	-	-	728	2,755
Brazil	196	432	143	680	2,752
Italy	1,088	1,629	1,303	1,327	1,725
Colomb	922	600	144	431	796
Portugl	62	69	108	487	610
Fr Germ	155	159	347	591	582
China t	112	115	72	93	537
All other	3,944	3,953	2,548	2,532	3,231
Total	12,536	14,398	10,929	15,418	25,765

1/ See table 23 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 18 1/.--Ceramic sanitary ware: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
S Arab	4,835	8,325	7,467	6,713	3,305
Canada	3,379	4,593	2,645	3,137	1,979
Bahamas	1,192	991	1,016	974	1,297
Hg Kong	2,204	2,364	2,952	1,197	1,089
Japan	640	462	553	842	934
U King	580	1,140	774	484	775
Singapr	294	350	198	395	754
Jamaica	69	222	472	843	700
All other	13,617	13,214	11,052	9,318	7,968
Total	26,809	31,662	27,131	23,903	18,799

1/ See table 24 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Miscellaneous Ceramic Articles

U.S. industry

Miscellaneous ceramic articles were produced by 682 companies at 694 establishments during 1981-84, compared with 713 companies and 727 establishments during 1977-81. Production facilities were concentrated in California and Ohio (171 establishments in California; 45 in Ohio) during 1982-84. Industry employment was estimated at 3,100 persons in 1984, more than double the estimated total of 1,500 employees in 1981.

U.S. customs treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to imports of miscellaneous ceramic articles are shown in an excerpt from the TSUSA reproduced in the appendix. The rates shown in column 1 represent the sixth of eight staged reductions negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the first of which were effective January 1, 1980. All products included in this commodity group are eligible for duty-free treatment under the CBERA.

Imports from Israel of nonspecified products made of porcelain or of subporcelain represented more than 50 percent of such imports in 1983 and were excluded from GSP eligibility effective April 1, 1984. Such imports represented less than half of imports in 1984, and regained GSP eligibility in 1985.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

U.S. consumption of miscellaneous ceramic articles more than doubled during 1981-84, due to increased demand for chemical, technical, and industrial pottery (such as chemical stoneware, chemical porcelain, and pyrometric tubes). Consumption reached an estimated $139.5 million in 1984, compared with an estimated $46.3 million in 1981 (table 19).

U.S. producers' shipments followed a similar pattern and totaled an estimated $158.8 million in 1984. The share of annual consumption represented by producers' shipments rose from 74 percent in 1981 to 82 percent in 1984, as the volume of U.S. producers' shipments increased more rapidly than imports during this period.

U.S. trade

Imports of miscellaneous ceramic articles doubled during 1981-84 to $25.0 million in 1984. Imports consisted chiefly of nonspecified products, which totaled $16.6 million in 1984. Japan and West Germany were the two leading sources of such imports during 1981-83, with France replacing the United Kingdom as the third leading source in 1983 and 1984. Imports from Japan, West Germany, and France totaled $18.7 million (75 percent of the import total) in 1984, with imports from West Germany and France accounting for the bulk of the import growth during this period (table 20).

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Imports entered duty free under the GSP provisions nearly tripled in value during 1981–84, increasing from $736,000 in 1981 to $2.0 million in 1984. Nonspecified products produced from materials other than porcelain or subporcelain constituted the majority of such imports in 1984. Israel and Taiwan were the principal source of GSP imports during 1981–84 and accounted for the bulk of the import growth, supplying $1 million and 756,000 dollars' worth of GSP imports in 1984, respectively.

There were no CBERA imports in 1984.

Exports declined slightly during 1981–82 before increasing to $44.3 million in 1984, representing an increase of 48 percent compared with exports of $30.0 million in 1981. The trade surplus for these items increased from $17.8 million in 1981 to $19.3 million in 1984, although import growth exceeded export growth during this period. With producers' shipments increasing at a greater rate than exports, the share of producers' shipments represented by exports declined from 47 percent in 1981 to 28 percent in 1984. Nonspecified products represented the bulk of exports during this period, accounting for 78 percent ($34.4 million) of total exports in 1984. Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, and West Germany were the most significant export markets during 1981–84, accounting for 76 percent ($33.7 million) of total imports in 1984 (table 21).

Shipping costs tend to be a relatively insignificant factor in international trade of miscellaneous ceramic articles, since such articles tend to be compact and lightweight products. With the exception of goods from neighboring Canada and Mexico, import charges other than duty (e.g., freight and insurance) incurred in transporting miscellaneous ceramic articles to the United States represent an estimated 4 percent of the customs value of such merchandise.

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Table 19 1/.—Miscellaneous ceramic articles: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1980–84

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio of imports to consumption 2/
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1980	60,900	26,924	8,637	42,613	20
1981	3/ 64,100	30,034	12,280	3/ 46,346	3/ 26
1982	111,000	29,060	16,592	98,532	17
1983	138,900	35,898	16,974	119,976	14
1984	158,800	44,254	24,988	139,534	18

1/ See table 25 of the original summary.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Revised.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 20 1/.--Miscellaneous ceramic articles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Japan	2,653	6,161	10,475	6,446	8,159
Fr Germ	3,027	3,030	3,056	4,516	5,343
France	318	401	156	2,214	5,220
Israel	320	378	683	788	1,662
U King	1,236	1,491	815	972	1,401
China t	194	226	681	449	824
Italy	51	89	63	221	512
Denmark	27	22	3	291	395
All other	810	483	661	1,077	1,471
Total	8,637	12,280	16,592	16,974	24,988

1/ See table 27 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 21 1/.--Miscellaneous ceramic articles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1980-84

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Japan	4,894	5,508	5,235	6,738	10,608
Canada	4,831	5,281	4,351	10,418	8,554
Fr Germ	3,323	2,965	4,237	3,732	8,507
U Kingdom	2,778	2,683	3,843	4,672	6,005
France	1,370	889	1,414	1,604	1,720
Mexico	1,563	1,996	1,212	642	1,097
Austral	518	478	378	405	747
S Arab	623	1,230	933	1,154	608
All other	7,023	9,004	7,458	6,533	6,407
Total	26,924	30,034	29,060	35,898	44,254

1/ See table 28 of the original summary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Appendix

Selected Portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1985)

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Explanation of the rates of duty applicable to certain ceramic articles

The rates of duty in column 1 are most-favored-nation (MFN) rates and are applicable to imported products from all countries except those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUSA. The People's Republic of China, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia are the only Communist countries eligible for MFN treatment. However, MFN rates do not apply to products of developing countries if preferential tariff treatment is granted under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) or the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), or under the LDDC (least developed developing countries) column.

The preferential rates of duty in the LDDC column reflect the full U.S. MTN concession rates implemented without staging for particular items; they apply to covered products of the LDDC enumerated in general headnote 3(d) of the TSUS. Where no rate of duty is provided in the LDDC column for a particular item, the column 1 rate applies.

The rates of duty column 2 apply to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUSA.

The GSP is a program of nonreciprocal tariff preferences granted by the United States to developing countries to aid their economic development by encouraging greater diversification and expansion of their production and exports. The GSP was enacted in title V of the Trade Act of 1974, was implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of November 24, 1975, and was renewed in title V of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984; it applies to merchandise imported on or after January 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect through July 4, 1993. It provides duty-free entry to eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. Eligible articles are identified in the column marked "GSP" with an "A" or "A*." The designation "A" means that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP, and "A*" indicates that certain developing countries, specified in general headnote 3(c) of the TSUSA, are not eligible.

The CBERA is a program of nonreciprocal tariff preferences granted by the United States to developing countries in the Caribbean Basin area to aid their economic development by encouraging greater diversification and expansion of their production and exports. The CBERA was enacted in title II of Public Law 98-67 and implemented by Presidential Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983; it applies to merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1984, and is scheduled to remain in effect until September 30, 1995. It provides duty-free entry to eligible articles imported directly from designated developing countries in the Caribbean Basin area. (See general headnote 3(g) of the TSUSA.)

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
			PART 2. - CERAMIC PRODUCTS				
			Part 2 headnotes:				
			1. This part covers ceramic wares, and articles of such wares and, in addition, certain unshaped refractory material (subpart A) closely related thereto.				
			2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules — (a) a "ceramic article" is a shaped article having a glazed or unglazed body of crystalline or substantially crystalline structure, which body is composed essentially of inorganic nonmetallic substances and either is formed from a molten mass which solidifies on cooling, or is formed and subsequently hardened by such heat treatment that the body, if reheated to pyrometric cone 020, would not become more dense, harder, or less porous, but does not include any glass article; (b) the term "earthenware" embraces ceramic ware, whether or not glazed or decorated, having a fired body which contains clay as an essential ingredient and will absorb more than 3.0 percent of its weight of water; (c) the term "stoneware" embraces ceramic ware whether or not glazed or decorated, having a fired body which contains clay as an essential ingredient, is not commonly white, will absorb not more than 3.0 percent of its weight of water, and is naturally opaque (except in very thin pieces) even when fully vitrified; (d) the term "subporcelain" embraces fine-grained ceramic ware (other than stoneware), whether or not glazed or decorated, having a fired body which is white (unless artificially colored) and will absorb more than 0.5 percent but not more than 3.0 percent of its weight of water; (e) the terms "chinaware" and "porcelain" embrace fine-grained ceramic ware (other than stoneware), whether or not glazed or decorated, having a body which is white (unless artificially colored) and will not absorb more than 0.5 percent of its weight of water; (f) the term "bone chinaware" embraces chinaware or porcelain the body of which contains by weight 25 percent or more of calcined bone; (g) the term "nonbone chinaware" embraces chinaware or porcelain other than bone chinaware; (h) the term "coarse-grained", as applied to ceramic ware, embraces such wares having a body made of materials none of which had been washed, ground, or otherwise beneficiated; (i) the term "fine-grained", as applied to ceramic wares, embraces such wares having a body made of materials any of which had been washed, ground, or otherwise beneficiated; and				

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
			(j) the term "body" includes any engobe or body slip, except engobe or body slip applied to the body as a decoration; and (k) the water absorption of a ceramic body shall be determined by ASTM test method designated C373-56 (except that test specimens may have a minimum weight of 10 grams, and may have one large surface glazed).				
			Subpart A. - Refractory and Heat-Insulating Articles				
			Subpart A headnotes: 1. This subpart does not cover ceramic electrical ware (see subpart D of this part). 2. For the purposes of this subpart, "a heat-insulating article", whether shaped or not shaped, is one having a bulk density not over 75 pounds per cubic foot and designed to impede or resist the flow of heat at temperatures above 1600°F. 3. For the purposes of this subpart, "a refractory article", whether shaped or not shaped, is one having a bulk density over 75 pounds per cubic foot and designed to be used to resist temperatures above 2600°F. A shaped refractory article has special properties of strength and resistance to thermal shock and may also have, depending upon the particular uses for which designed, other special properties such as resistance to abrasion and corrosion. 4. For the purposes of items 531.21 and 531.24, a brick which contains both chrome and magnesite is classifiable according to which of those components is the greater by weight.				
			Subpart A statistical headnote: 1. For the purposes of this subpart, standard brick equivalents (sbe.) shall be calculated on a volumetric basis, based on a brick measuring 4 1/2 inches by 2 1/2 inches by 9 inches.				

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Refractory magnesia, including dead-burned magnesite, fused magnesite, and dead-burned dolomite:				
A	531.01	00	Not containing lime or containing by weight not over 4 percent lime	Lb.	0.17¢ per lb.	0.16¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.
A	531.04	00	Containing by weight over 4 percent lime	S. ton	6% ad val.		30% ad val.
A	531.11		Refractory and heat-insulating mortars, ramming mixes and castables; super-refractory powders		4.1% ad val.	3% ad val.	30% ad val.
		20	Clay	Lb.			
		40	Other	Lb.			
			Refractory and heat-insulating bricks of all sizes and shapes:				
A	531.21	00	Chrome bricks	Lb.	8.1% ad val.	6.6% ad val.	25% ad val.
A	531.24	00	Magnesite bricks	Lb.	0.05¢ per lb. + 0.6% ad val.	Free	0.75¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
	531.27		Other bricks		Free		25% ad val.
		05	Clay	M. v M. sbe.			
		50	Other	M. v M. sbe.			
			Shaped refractory and heat-insulating articles not specially provided for, and structures of refractory or heat-insulating articles:				
	531.31	00	Pins, spurs, stilts, and thimbles, all the foregoing used in the manufacture of ceramic articles	No.	Free		Free
A	531.33	00	Carbon or graphite crucibles	No.	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.	45% ad val.
A	531.35	00	Earthenware and stoneware crucibles	No.	4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.	15% ad val.
A	531.37	00	Porcelain and subporcelain refractory articles	No.	12.4% ad val.	9% ad val.	60% ad val.
A	531.39		Other		5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.	30% ad val.
		10	Clay	X			
		20	Other	X			

Subpart B. - Ceramic Construction Articles

Subpart B headnotes:

1. This subpart does not include —
   (i) refractory and heat-insulating articles (see subpart A of this part); or
   (ii) laboratory and industrial chemical ware, electrical ware, and sanitary ware and parts thereof (see subpart D of this part).

2. For the purposes of this subpart —
   (a) no article 1.25 inches or more in thickness shall be regarded as a tile; and
   (b) the term "construction articles" means ceramic ware and articles of such ware such as, but not limited to, bricks, tiles, friezes, mantels, sewer and drain pipes and fittings therefor, flue linings, and hollow building blocks, chiefly used in the construction of buildings and other structures.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Subpart B statistical headnote:				
			1. For the purposes of this subpart — (a) a standard brick equivalent (sbe.) shall be calculated on a volumetric basis, based on a brick measuring 2-1/4 inches by 3-5/8 inches by 7-5/8 inches, (b) the term "solid bricks" refers to bricks containing not over 25 percent voids, and (c) the term "hollow bricks" refers to bricks containing over 25 percent voids.				
			Ceramic bricks:				
	532.11		Not coated in whole or in part with engobe, glaze, or enamel	.....	Free		$1.25 per 1,000
		20	Solid bricks	M. v M. sbe.			
		40	Hollow bricks	M. v M. sbe.			
A	532.14	00	Coated in whole or in part with engobe, glaze, or enamel	M.....v M. sbe.	0.8% ad val.	Free	6% ad val.
			Ceramic tiles:				
			Floor and wall tiles:				
			Mosaic tiles:				
	532.20		Tiles in bulk (not mounted); and tiles in sheets having per square foot not over 300 tiles, most of which have faces bounded entirely by straight lines	.....	21.1% ad val.	20% ad val.	55% ad val.
		20	Glazed	Sq. ft.			
		40	Other	Sq. ft.			
A*	532.22	00	Other	Sq. ft..	21.1% ad val.	20% ad val.	55% ad val.
			Other:				
	532.24	00	Glazed	Sq. ft..	20.2% ad val.	19% ad val.	55% ad val.
	532.27	00	Other	Sq. ft..	21.3% ad val.	20% ad val.	50% ad val.
A*	532.31	00	Other tiles, including roofing tiles	Sq. ft..	13.5% ad val.		55% ad val.
A	532.41	00	Friezes, mantels, and other construction articles, all the foregoing, of ceramic tiles	X.....	4.7% ad val.	4.2% ad val.	50% ad val.
A	532.61		Other construction articles	.....	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.	30% ad val.
		10	Structural clay tiles	Sq. ft.			
		30	Vitrified clay sewer pipe and fittings	S. ton			
		80	Other	X			

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
			Subpart C. - Table, Kitchen, Household, Art and Ornamental Pottery				
			Subpart C headnotes:				
			1. This subpart covers ceramic articles chiefly used for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages, or food or beverage ingredients; and certain smokers', household, and art and ornamental articles of ceramic ware. This subpart does not cover — (i) smokers' articles provided for in part 9B of schedule 7; (ii) other articles specifically provided for in schedule 7 or elsewhere in the schedules.				
			2. (a) For the purposes of this subpart, the term "available in specified sets" (items 533.22, 533.24, 533.62, and 533.64) embraces plates, cups, saucers, and other articles chiefly used for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages, or food or beverage ingredients, which are sold or offered for sale in the same pattern, but no article is classifiable as being "available in specified sets" unless it is of a pattern in which at least the articles listed below in (b) of this headnote are sold or offered for sale. (b) If each of the following articles is sold or offered for sale in the same pattern, the classification hereunder in items 533.22, 533.24, 533.62, or 533.64, of all articles of such pattern shall be governed by the aggregate value of the following articles in the quantities indicated, as determined by the appropriate customs officer under section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, whether or not such articles are imported in the same shipment: 12 plates of the size nearest to 10.5 inches in maximum dimension, sold or offered for sale, 12 plates of the size nearest to 6 inches in maximum dimension, sold or offered for sale, 12 tea cups and their saucers, sold or offered for sale, 12 soups of the size nearest to 7 inches in maximum dimension, sold or offered for sale, 12 fruits of the size nearest to 5 inches in maximum dimension, sold or offered for sale, 1 platter or chop dish of the size nearest to 15 inches in maximum dimension, sold or offered for sale, 1 open vegetable dish or bowl of the size nearest to 10 inches in maximum dimension, sold or offered for sale, 1 sugar of largest capacity, sold or offered for sale, 1 creamer of largest capacity, sold or offered for sale.				

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			If either soups or fruits are not sold or offered for sale, 12 cereals of the size nearest to 6 inches in maximum dimension, sold or offered for sale, shall be substituted therefor. (c) The percentage of water absorption of cast and jiggered ceramic articles of the same pattern, which are "available in specified sets" and which are imported together in a ratio of at least 5 jiggered articles to 1 cast arcicle in the same shipment shall be the average water absorption of such cast and jiggered articles, of the same pattern in the shipment, which average absorption shall be deemed to be equivalent to 5 percent of the water absorption of a representative sample of such cast articles plus 95 percent of the water absorption of a representative sample of such jiggered articles. 3. In those provisions of this part which classify merchandise according to the value of each "article", an article is a single tariff entity which may consist of more than one piece. For example, a vegetable dish and its cover, or a beverage pot and its lid, imported in the same shipment, constitute an article.				
			Articles chiefly used for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages, or food or beverage ingredients:				
A	533.11	00	Of coarse-grained earthenware, or of coarse-grained stoneware	Dos.	0.6% ad val.	Free	15% ad val.
A	533.15	00	Of fine-grained earthenware, whether or not decorated, having a reddish-colored body and a lustrous glaze which, on teapots, may be any color, but which, on other articles, must be mottled, streaked, or solidly colored brown to black with metallic oxide or salt	Dos.	3.4% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
			Of fine-grained earthenware (except articles provided for in item 533.15) or of fine-grained stoneware:				
	533.20	00	Hotel or restaurant ware and other ware not household ware	Dos.pcs.	38.4% ad val.	35% ad val.	55% ad val.
			Household ware available in specified sets:				
	533.22	00	In any pattern for which the aggregate value of the articles listed in headnote 2(b) of this subpart is not over $38	Dos.pcs.	14.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	55% ad val.
	533.24	00	In any pattern for which the aggregate value of the articles listed in headnote 2(b) of this subpart is over $38	Dos.pcs.	6.2% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	55% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
			Articles chiefly used for preparing, serving, etc. (con.):				
			Of fine-grained earthenware, etc. (con.):				
			Household ware not available in specified sets:				
	533.29	00	Steins with permanently attached pewter lids	Doz.pcs.	7.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	55% ad val.
	533.30	00	Mugs and other steins	Doz.pcs.	13.5% ad val.		55% ad val.
	533.32	00	Candy boxes, decanters, punch bowls, pretzel dishes, tidbit dishes, tiered servers, bonbon dishes, egg cups, spoons and spoon rests, oil and vinegar sets, tumblers, and salt and pepper shaker sets	Doz.pcs.	7.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	55% ad val.
	533.34	00	Cups valued over $5.25 per dozen; saucers valued over $3 per dozen; soups, oatmeals, and cereals valued over $6 per dozen; plates not over 9 inches in maximum diameter and valued over $6 per dozen; plates over 9 but not over 11 inches in maximum diameter and valued over $8.50 per dozen; platters or chop dishes valued over $35 per dozen; sugars valued over $21 per dozen; creamers valued over $15 per dozen; and beverage servers valued over $42 per dozen	Doz.pcs.	6.3% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	55% ad val.
	533.39	00	Other articles	Doz.pcs.	14.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	55% ad val.
			Of chinaware or of subporcelain:				
	533.52	00	Hotel or restaurant ware and other ware not household ware	Doz.pcs.	38.4% ad val.	35% ad val.	75% ad val.
			Household ware:				
A	533.54	00	Of bone chinaware	Doz.pcs.	10.4% ad val.	8% ad val.	75% ad val.
			Of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain:				
			Available in specified sets:				
	533.62	00	In any pattern for which the aggregate value of the articles listed in headnote 2(b) of this subpart is not over $56	Doz.pcs.	29.2% ad val.	26% ad val.	75% ad val.
	533.64	00	In any pattern for which the aggregate value of the articles listed in headnote 2(b) of this subpart is over $56	Doz.pcs.	10.6% ad val.	8% ad val.	75% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	LDDC	2
			Articles chiefly used for preparing, serving, etc. (con.):				
			Of chinaware or of subporcelain (con.):				
			Household ware (con.):				
			Of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain (con.):				
			Not available in specified sets:				
	533.72	00	Steins with permanently attached pewter lids.....	Doz.pcs.	12.4% ad val.	9% ad val.	70% ad val.
	533.74	00	Mugs and other steins.....	Doz.pcs.	18.8% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	70% ad val.
	533.76	00	Candy boxes, decanters, punch bowls, pretzel dishes, tidbit dishes, tiered servers, bonbon dishes, egg cups, spoons and spoon rests, oil and vinegar sets, tumblers, and salt and pepper shaker sets.....	Doz.pcs.	12.4% ad val.	9% ad val.	70% ad val.
	533.78	00	Cups valued over $8 per dozen; saucers valued over $5.25 per dozen; soups, oatmeals, and cereals valued over $9.30 per dozen; plates not over 9 inches in maximum diameter and valued over $8.50 per dozen; plates over 9 but not over 11 inches in maximum diameter and valued over $11.50 per dozen; platters or chop dishes valued over $40 per dozen; sugars valued over $23 per dozen; creamers valued over $20 per dozen; and beverage servers valued over $50 per dozen.....	Doz.pcs.	10.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	75% ad val.
	533.79	00	Other articles.....	Doz.pcs.	26% ad val.		75% ad val.
A	534.11	00	Statues, statuettes, and hand-made flowers, all the foregoing not specially provided for, of ceramic ware, valued over $2.50 each and produced by professional sculptors or directly from molds made from original models produced by professional sculptors.....	X.....	3.3% ad val. 1/	3.1% ad val. 1/	20% ad val.

1/ Duty temporarily reduced. See item 947.29 in part 2, Appendix to the Tariff Schedules, and general headnote 3(d)(ii).

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Smokers' articles, household articles, and art and ornamental articles such as, but not limited to, statues, figurines, flowers, vases, lamp bases, bric-a-brac, and wall plaques, all the foregoing not specially provided for, of ceramic ware:				
A	534.21	00	Of ceramic tile	X	4.7% ad val.	4.2% ad val.	50% ad val.
A	534.31	00	Of coarse-grained earthenware, or of coarse-grained stoneware	No.	2.2% ad val.	2.1% ad val.	15% ad val.
			Of fine-grained earthenware, whether or not decorated, having a reddish-colored body and a lustrous glaze, and mottled, streaked, or solidly colored brown to black with metallic oxide or salt:				
A	534.74	00	Valued not over $1.50 per dozen articles	Doz.	3.4% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
A	534.76	00	Valued over $1.50 per dozen articles	Doz.	2.6% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
			Of fine-grained earthenware or of fine-grained stoneware (except articles provided for in items 534.74 and 534.76):				
A*	534.81	00	Valued not over $3 per dozen articles	Doz.pcs.	3¢ per doz. pcs. + 9.5% ad val.	2¢ per doz. pcs. + 7% ad val.	10¢ per doz. pcs. + 50% ad val.
A	534.84	00	Valued over $3 but not over $10 per dozen articles	Doz.pcs.	1¢ per doz. pcs. + 9% ad val.	7% ad val.	51.5% ad val.
A	534.87	00	Valued over $10 per dozen articles	Doz.pcs.	0.5¢ per doz. pcs. + 7.8% ad val.	7% ad val.	50.5% ad val.
A*	534.91	00	Of bone chinaware	Doz.pcs.	8.1% ad val.	6.6% ad val.	70% ad val.
A*	534.94	00	Of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain	Doz.pcs.	12.4% ad val.	9% ad val.	70% ad val.
A	534.97	00	Other	X	8.6% ad val.	6.9% ad val.	40% ad val.
			Subpart D. - Industrial Ceramics				
			Subpart D headnote:				
			1. Nonceramic materials used merely for supporting, joining, or reinforcing purposes in chemical ware provided for in this subpart shall be disregarded in determining the component material of chief value in such articles.				
			Ceramic magnets, ceramic electrical insulators whether or not in part of metal, and other ceramic electrical ware, including ferroelectric and piezoelectric ceramic elements:				
A	535.11		Porcelain insulators, with metal parts cemented thereto and comprising not less than 30 percent of the weight thereof, used in high-voltage, low-frequency electrical systems		8.3% ad val.	6% ad val.	35% ad val.
		20	Commonly known as suspension, pin-type or line post insulators	No.			
		40	Other	No.			

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Ceramic magnets, ceramic electrical insulators whether or not in part of metal, and other ceramic electrical ware, including ferroelectric and piezoelectric ceramic elements (con.):				
A	535.12		Ferrites	.....	5.6% ad val.	4.9% ad val.	45% ad val.
		20	Ceramic permanent magnets	No.			
		40	Other	No.			
A	535.13	00	Ceramic insulators to be used in the production of spark plugs for natural gas-fueled, stationary, internal combustion engines	No.	3.5% ad val.		60% ad val.
A	535.14		Other	.....	8.3% ad val.	6% ad val.	60% ad val.
			Porcelain insulators used in high-voltage, low-frequency electrical systems:				
		10	Commonly known as suspension, pin-type or line post insulators	No.			
		25	Other	No.			
		35	Other insulators	No.			
		80	Other	X			
	535.15	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6)	X.	Free		
			Laboratory and industrial chemical ware, of ceramic ware:				
A	535.21	00	Of porcelain or of subporcelain	X.	16.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	60% ad val.
A	535.24	00	Of stoneware	X.	11.2% ad val.	8.2% ad val.	60% ad val.
A	535.27	00	Other	X.	5.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	45% ad val.
A*	535.31		Sanitary ware, including plumbing fixtures and bathroom accessories, all the foregoing, and parts thereof, of ceramic ware	.....	9.2% ad val.	7.2% ad val.	60% ad val.
			Plumbing fixtures:				
			Water closet bowls and flush tanks whether or not in sets:				
		21	In sets	No.			
		23	Other	No.			
		25	Sinks including lavatories	No.			
		27	Other	No.			
		40	Other	X			
A	535.41	00	Machinery parts, of porcelain or of subporcelain	X.	5.3% ad val.	4.7% ad val.	40% ad val.
			Subpart E. - Ceramic Articles Not Specially Provided For				
			Ceramic wares, and articles of such wares, not specially provided for:				
A*	536.11	00	Of porcelain or of subporcelain	X.	12.4% ad val.	9% ad val.	60% ad val.
A	536.15	00	Other	X.	11% ad val.	8% ad val.	45% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1 Effective on or after January 1, 1984	1985	1986	1987 1/	2
		Subpart C. - Reduced Duties, Pursuant to Temporary Trade Agreements						
		Headnote 1. Any article described in the provisions of this subpart, if entered during the period specified, is subject to duty at the rate set forth herein in lieu of the rate provided therefor in schedules 1 to 8, inclusive, unless a lower rate of duty is provided for such article elsewhere in the Tariff Schedules.						
947.00	2/	Fish, salted or pickled (provided for in item 111.56, part 3B, schedule 1)	2/	0.4% ad val.	0.4% ad val.	0.4% ad val.	0.4% ad val.	No change
947.01	2/	Anchovies, prepared or preserved, not in oil, in airtight containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each (provided for in item 112.03, part 3C, schedule 1)	2/	0.6% ad val.	0.4% ad val.	0.2% ad val.	Free	No change
947.02	2/	Anchovies, prepared or preserved, in oil, in airtight containers (provided for in item 112.40, part 3C, schedule 1)	2/	4.2% ad val.	4.2% ad val.	4.7% ad val.	5.1% ad val.	No change
947.03	2/	Other fish, prepared or preserved, in oil, in airtight containers (provided for in item 112.94, part 3C, schedule 1)	2/	6.2% ad val.	5.6% ad val.	5.7% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	No change
947.04	2/	Rabbit skins, dressed, not dyed (provided for in item 124.30, part 5B, schedule 1)	2/	2.9% ad val.	2.8% ad val.	3% ad val.	3.1% ad val.	No change
947.05	2/	Other furskins, dressed, not dyed (provided for in item 124.40, part 5B, schedule 1)	2/	3.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3.9% ad val.	4.3% ad val.	No change
947.06	2/	Other furskins, dressed, dyed (provided for in item 124.80, part 5B, schedule 1)	2/	2.7% ad val.	2.3% ad val.	2.2% ad val.	2% ad val.	No change
947.07	2/	Pignolia nuts, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved (provided for in item 145.52, part 9A, schedule 1)	2/	0.7c per lb.	0.7c per lb.	0.8c per lb.	0.9c per lb.	No change
947.08	2/	Carob flour (provided for in item 152.05, part 9C, schedule 1)	2/	10.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	11.6% ad val.	12.8% ad val.	No change
947.09	2/	Candied, crystallized, or glacé nuts (provided for in item 154.50, part 9D, schedule 1)	2/	4.9% ad val.	4.9% ad val.	5.4% ad val.	6% ad val.	No change
947.10	2/	Capers (provided for in items 161.06 and 161.08, part 11B, schedule 1)	2/	11.2% ad val.	11.2% ad val.	12.4% ad val.	13.6% ad val.	No change
947.11	2/	Paprika, ground or not ground (provided for in item 161.71, part 11B, schedule 1)	2/	2.2c per lb.	1.9c per lb.	1.9c per lb.	1.7c per lb.	No change
947.12	2/	Natural and composition cork, not further advanced than cut or molded into blocks, rods, sheets, slabs, sticks, strips, and similar shapes (provided for in item 220.20, part 2A, schedule 2)	2/	2.1c per lb.	2c per lb.	2.1c per lb.	2.1c per lb.	No change
947.13	2/	Stoppers wholly of cork, tapered (provided for in item 220.36, part 2A, schedule 2)	2/	7c per lb.	6.7c per lb.	7c per lb.	7.2c per lb.	No change
947.14	2/	Stoppers wholly of cork of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter (provided for in item 220.47, part 2A, schedule 2)	2/	7c per lb.	7c per lb.	7.8c per lb.	8.5c per lb.	No change

1/ Effective period for reduced duties terminates at the close of December 31, 1987.
2/ See Appendix statistical headnote 1.

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APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF SCHEDULES
Part 2. - Temporary Modifications Proclaimed Pursuant to Trade-Agreements Legislation

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1 Effective on or after January 1, 1984	1985	1986	1987 1/	2
947.15	2/	Other disks, wafers, washers, and stoppers, of cork (provided for in item 220.48, part 2A, schedule 2)	2/	5.7c per lb.	5.4c per lb.	5.7c per lb.	6c per lb.	No change
947.16	2/	Articles not specially provided for, of cork (provided for in item 220.50, part 2A, schedule 2)	2/	12.6% ad val.	12.6% ad val.	14% ad val.	15.3% ad val.	No change
947.17	2/	Willow prepared for basket makers' use (provided for in item 222.20, part 2B, schedule 2)	2/	6% ad val.	6% ad val.	6.6% ad val.	7.2% ad val.	No change
947.18	2/	Other willow (provided for in item 222.25, part 2B, schedule 2)	2/	1.8% ad val.	1.8% ad val.	1.9% ad val.	2.1% ad val.	No change
947.19	2/	Potassium chlorate (provided for item 420.06, part 2C, schedule 4)	2/	2.6% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	2.6% ad val.	2.8% ad val.	No change
947.20	2/	Tartaric acid (provided for in item 425.94, part 2D, schedule 4)	2/	3.6% ad val.	3.4% ad val.	3.6% ad val.	3.7% ad val.	No change
947.21	2/	Cream of tartar, containing 90 percent or more potassium bitartrate by weight (provided for in item 426.76, part 2D, schedule 4)	2/	3.9% ad val.	3.6% ad val.	3.8% ad val.	3.9% ad val.	No change
947.22	2/	Sodium tartrate (Rochelle salts) (provided for in item 426.82, part 2D, schedule 4)	2/	3.3% ad val.	3.2% ad val.	3.3% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	No change
947.23	2/	Terpin hydrate (provided for in item 437.70, part 3B, schedule 4)	2/	6.7% ad val.	6.2% ad val.	6.1% ad val.	6% ad val.	No change
947.24	2/	Agar agar (provided for in item 455.02, part 6, schedule 4)	2/	3.3% ad val.	2.9% ad val.	2.8% ad val.	2.6% ad val.	No change
947.25	2/	Anethol (provided for in item 460.15, part 7A, schedule 4)	2/	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5.4% ad val.	No change
947.26	2/	Toilet soap valued over 20 cents per pound (provided for in item 466.15, part 8B, schedule 4)	2/	0.4c per lb. + 2.9% ad val.	0.4c per lb. + 2.8% ad val.	0.4c per lb. + 2.9% ad val.	0.4c per + 3.1% ad val.	No change
947.27	2/	Natural iron oxide and iron hydroxide pigments (provided for in item 473.40, part 9B, schedule 4)	2/	7% ad val.	7% ad val.	7.8% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	No change
947.28	2/	Statues, statuettes, and basreliefs of plaster of Paris, with or without reinforcement (provided for in item 512.41, part 1B, schedule 5)	2/	3.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3.9% ad val.	4.3% ad val.	No change
947.29	2/	Statues, statuettes, and hand-made flowers, all the foregoing of ceramic ware (provided for in item 534.11, part 2C, schedule 5)	2/	2.4% ad val.	2.3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	2.6% ad val.	No change
947.30	2/	Unwrought mercury, and waste and scrap of unwrought mercury (provided for in item 632.34, part 2K, schedule 6)	2/	6.6c per lb.	6.2c per lb.	6.3c per lb.	6.4c per lb.	No change
947.31	2/	Pen knives, pocket knives, and other knives, all the foregoing which have folding or other than fixed blades or attachments and which are valued over 3¢ per dozen (provided for in item 649.83, part 3E, schedule 6)	2/	3.5c each + 5.9% ad val.	2.8c each + 5.2% ad val.	2.7c each + 5% ad val.	2.6c each + 4.6% ad val.	No change
947.32	2/	Hammers and sledges, with or without their handles, with heads over 3.25 pounds each (provided for in item 651.23, part 3E, schedules 6)	2/	1.6% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1.7% ad val.	1.8% ad val.	No change

1/ Effective periods for reduced duties terminates at the close of December 31, 1987.
2/ See Appendix statistical headnote 1.

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SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

USITC PUBLICATION 84[illegible]

COMPLETE LIST OF SUMMARIES PUBLISHED TO DATE IN SCHEDULE 5

Control No.	Publication date	Title
5-3-1	May 1981	Glass Containers
		(Supplement--Feb. 1984)
5-2-2	May 1981	Ceramic Floor and Wall Tiles
		(Supplement--Aug. 1983)
5-3-3	May 1981	Glass Mirrors
		(Supplement--Jan. 1985)
5-1-4	Aug. 1981	Asbestos and Asbestos Products
		(Supplement--Sept. 1984)
5-1-5	Oct. 1981	Hydraulic Cement
		(Supplement--Sept. 1984)
5-2-6	Nov. 1981	Ceramic Table and Kitchen Articles
		(Supplement--Feb. 1984)
5-3-7	Oct. 1982	Flat Glass and Certain Flat Glass Products
		(Supplement--Aug. 1985)
5-2-8	Dec. 1982	Certain Ceramic Articles
5-1-9	Jan. 1983	Certain Nonmetallic Minerals and Certain Products
5-3-10	Feb. 1983	Household Glassware
		(Supplement--Oct. 1984)
5-3-11	June 1983	Certain Glass and Glass Products
5-1-12	July 1984	Coal and Other Carbonaceous Materials

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